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HONGKONG TELEGRAPH
For and on behalf of
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The Hongkong Telegraph

TODAY'S WEATHER: Moderate East or Southeast winds.
Fair.
Noon — Observations: Barometric pressure, 1017.6
mbs., 30.05 in. Temperature, 76.7 deg. F. Dew point, 66 deg. F.
Relative humidity, 70. Wind direction, East. Wind force, 20
knots.
Low water: 1 ft. at 8.48 p.m. High water: 7 ft. 2 in. at
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VOL. IV NO. 102

TUESDAY, MAY 3, 1949.

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Radar Claim By British Scientists

London, May 2.—A short-wave radar invention, which is claimed to be "of an importance which transcends anything that was done in the whole of the first World War," was discussed by the Royal Commission on awards to inventors here today.

The three young scientists responsible for the invention appeared before the Commission. They were Professor John Turner Randall, of King's College, London, Dr. Henry Albert Howard Boot, and Professor James Sayers, both of Birmingham University.

Their counsel, Mr. Lionel Heald, told the Commission that their invention, known as the "cavity magnetron," formed "the heart of the extension and development of the radar system." The "cavity magnetron" was invented by Professor Randall and Dr. Boot in the first winter of the war and disclosed to the Admiralty in February, 1940. Professor Sayers later devised an "important improvement," which was disclosed to the Admiralty in August, 1941.

NO TECHNICIANS

The cavity magnetron reduced the average number of men manning radar stations to hit an aircraft from 20,000 to 4,000 and even less, Mr. Heald said.

Professor Randall told the Commission how they had assembled their apparatus "in the simplest way, using sealing wax to seal the joints instead of modern techniques, because we had no technicians in the laboratory to apply them."

"We tried out the experiment on February 21, 1940. We passed a switch and found that we were generating waves," said Professor Randall.

The hearing was adjourned until Wednesday. Tomorrow, the members of the Commission are visiting an Admiralty radar research station for a demonstration of magnetron waves in operation.—Reuter.

Floods Cause Six Deaths

Algiers, May 2.—Six deaths were reported today in severe floods which have swept away hundreds of houses and destroyed 20 bridges in Southern French Morocco.

Algeria, Morocco, Moroccan holiday resort, was partly inundated and almost completely cut off.

The floods, caused by torrential rains, are estimated to have done over 100 million franc damage in the Marrakech area.

Latest reports say that the flood waters were receding today in the Marrakech and Moulouya Valley area.

Six bodies were recovered in the Moulouya Valley today and the Valley was strewn with the carcasses of drowned animals.

The Algiers-Oran railway line was cut and the Algiers-Constantine highway blocked at Rouiba, 28 miles east of Algiers.—Reuter.

At Bomb Will Not Be Used Says Shaw

London, May 2.—George Bernard Shaw predicts that the use of the atom bomb will be "ruled out in the next war" as poison gas was in the second World War.

Poison gas "proved so dangerous to its users as its victims," he said in a brief letter published in the current issue of the weekly magazine "The Economist."

Atomic bombing "proved so much more dangerous than poison gas that it is not yet certain that the Hiroshima disintegration is not still proceeding," wrote the 82-year-old Left Wing playwright. "It will therefore be ruled out in the next war."

"Both the American confidence in its possession and the fear it inspires in other powers and peoples though imprudently operative are groundless," Mr. Shaw said.—Associated Press.

Western Powers Want Berlin Blockade Lifted, May 10

JOINT NOTE SENT TO MR JACOB MALIK

Time For New Talks

Lake Success, May 2.—The three Western powers have proposed to the Soviet Union to open up Berlin by May 10 and to hold a Council of Foreign Ministers' meeting by about May 23, it was reliably learned here today.

In the three-power talks held here today, it was understood that Dr. Philip Jessup, Sir Alexander Cadogan and M. Jean Chauvel had agreed on a joint note to be sent to the Russian delegate to the United Nations, M. Jacob Malik.

The contents of the note were not revealed, but it was learned reliably to contain a tentative time-table for lifting the trade and transport restrictions in Berlin and for a meeting of the Foreign Ministers.

The note also suggested to M. Malik that the time had come to hold four-power talks between Berlin, the United States, France and Russia. All the recent discussions on Berlin have been between Dr. Jessup and M. Malik. The Western view now is that matters have progressed far enough to enable the four powers concerned to sit around a table and work out a definite time-table for the next stage of the negotiations.

The dates of May 10 and May 23 are understood to be tentative and subject to further modification. M. Malik's reply to the Washington note is expected tomorrow.

The United States roving Ambassador, Dr. Philip Jessup, and M. Jacob Malik, the Russian negotiator, are now drafting a communiqué on the lifting of the Berlin blockade and the holding of a four-power meeting. It was learned from well-informed quarters here tonight.

The text of the communiqué has yet to be submitted to the British and French Governments. A Reuter despatch from New York said the British Foreign Minister, Mr. Ernest Bevin, had agreed today that a new meeting had been reached. He ridiculed reports about divergencies of view between Britain, on the one hand, and France and the United States, on the other, about handling the Russian offer to resume the talks.

"The truth, according to high diplomatic sources in the French capital, is that the U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, discussed the Russian 'peace' feelers with Mr. Ernest Bevin, the Foreign Secretary, and the French Foreign Minister, M. Robert Schuman, in Washington last month and they have reached full agreement before Dr. Jessup was authorized to enter into detailed talks with M. Malik."

COMMON VIEWPOINT
The view, common to the Western Governments, may be summarized as follows: For the first time since the Potsdam Agreement, the Russians are on the defensive and, as one French diplomat expressed it today: "the Western Allies are in the driving seat."

It is common ground between Washington, London and Paris that the Berlin blockade and the Allied counter restrictions put upon Eastern Germany and Eastern Europe are forcing the Russians to seek terms in the "cold war."

The Russians are expected at the forthcoming conference to produce a dramatic plan for the immediate restoration of German unity and withdrawal of all occupation troops from the Western and Eastern Zones.

To this the Allies will reply that a withdrawal of occupation troops can only take place after the peace treaty has been signed but that they are willing to co-operate with the Russians in speeding up that treaty.

At the same time, the Western Allies will make it clear, according to these same high diplomatic sources, that the Potsdam Agreement, is "dead and buried." They will say the new four-power talks must

take place on the basis of the present situation, especially the recent Washington agreement on Germany. Any Russian attempt to invoke the Potsdam Agreement would thus be doomed to failure.

REFUSAL EXPECTED
The Western Allies will welcome any Russian offer to allow Eastern Germany to be incorporated with the rest of Germany, within the terms of the Bonn Constitution, provided genuinely democratic conditions prevail in the Eastern Zone.

Western observers at present expect the Russians to refuse these conditions for Eastern Germany. Failing a merger of Eastern Germany with the West German system, now being set up, the Western Allies would be prepared to offer the Russians a bridge between the two territories. This would be a liaison committee in Berlin, consisting of Germans only, to co-ordinate relations, their chief task being to deal with economic problems.

If, contrary to expectations, the Russians agree to allow real democracy in their German Zone, this would mean progress for Western ideas and a defeat for Communism.

If they agree to a partial restoration of relations—chiefly economic—this again can only give the Western idea a footing in what is now completely Soviet-dominated territory.

In any event, the Western Allies appear to hold the trump cards for the forthcoming four-power talks.—Reuter.

Logation Official Falls To His Death
Manila, May 3.—The British Charge d'Affaires, Mr. John Dickinson, died this morning after accidentally falling off the roof of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank building, in which the Logation offices are located.—Reuter.

Earthquake Shakes California
Los Angeles, May 2.—An earthquake rattled dishes and shook California from Los Angeles south to the Mexican border this morning. The quake was especially sharp in the towns of Riverside and Palm Springs, but so far no reports have been received of injury or damage.—United Press.

Bolivian Govt Declares A State Of Siege

La Paz, May 2.—The Bolivian government declared a nationwide state of siege today to cope with post election disorders which took five lives and left at least 50 wounded.

Shooting began on Sunday night, after the polls closed, in front of the government palace when members of President Enrique Hertzog's Republican Socialist Union Party clashed with a group belonging to former President Gualberto Villardel's National Revolutionary Movement.

The surprise of the election was the strength shown by the National Revolutionary Movement. There were two clashes in other parts of La Paz after the abortive attack on the Palace.

President Hertzog's Party remain in control as a result of the election despite the gains shown by the National Revolutionary Movement which was supplanted in July, 1946, by the Popular Movement which hanged former President Villardel from a lamp post.—Associated Press.

Red Troops Join Up With Guerillas South Of Yangtse

Shanghai, May 3.—The Communist radio said on Monday night that one Red column (about 20,000 men) had reached Kimen and joined with Communist guerillas already operating in that hilly region 200 miles southwest of Nanking.

This report seemed to confirm a Shanghai Nationalist Garrison announcement of April 29 that three Communist armies were driving south and southeast in that area. The armies were identified as the 14th, 15th and 16th under General Chen Keng.

Kimen, 70 miles south of the Yangtse river, is 80 miles north of the railway that runs from Shanghai through Hangchow, southwest to Canton, provincial government capital.

The government Central News Agency earlier on Monday said rail service southwest of Hangchow had been suspended. It later attributed this to exhaustion of coal supplies on that division.

The Central News Agency said Nanchang, capital of Kiangsi province, 350 miles southeast of Hangchow, was already "almost deserted" and that most provincial government officials had gone.

There were no reports of any nearer Communist approach to Shanghai from positions about 35 miles to the West.—Associated Press.

LOAN TO THE KMA
San Francisco, May 2.—The Communist North China Government is to lend the Kailan Mining Administration, 300 million People's Bank dollars to help it tide over its financial difficulties as well as to enable it to improve coal production.

Reporting this today the Communist Peiping Radio says that in addition to the loan the tax on coal exported from the mines would be cut by half while the daily train-haulage of coal from the pits would be increased considerably.

The Kailan Coalmines, near Tientsin, is a privately-owned enterprise in which both foreigners and Chinese hold shares.

The Radio also reports the satisfactory settlement of a dispute between the management and workers of the mines. The dispute concerned wages claims and a demand by miners for greater safety measures.

The dispute resolved, the miners undertook to increase production in accordance with what the Radio described as "the policy of benefits to both labour and capital"—Reuter.

SIX WARSHIPS SUNK
Shanghai, May 3.—The Chinese Air Force have sunk six out of eight Nationalist warships captured on the Yangtze by Communists after the fall of Nanking, according to the official Central News' despatch today. The other two vessels are said to be so badly damaged that they will be useless.

The report said that after the fall of Nanking only four out of 12 government warships assigned to guard Nanking and the lower reaches of the Yangtze made good their escape while the other six were captured because they could not flee to sea through the narrow River which was controlled by Communist artillery fire.

Quoting reliable sources the Central News said that the main force of Government air units are now concentrated in Shanghai and that they had during the past few days been carrying out continued bombing and strafing

Shanghai May Avoid A Food Shortage

Shanghai, May 3.—There will be no food shortage in Shanghai for the next three months if all rice and flour purchased or otherwise obtained for this city, especially from abroad, can arrive here on schedule, Mr. Yang Chao-an, Director of the Office of Emergency Food Procurement, said today.

Mr. Yang revealed that by the end of June a total of 100,000 tons of staple foodstuffs, rice and flour will have arrived here. They include ECA Aid rice, rice purchased with ad hoc foreign exchange from the Central Bank and cereal storage in Shanghai's free market.

Mr. Yang disclosed that since the deterioration of the military situation, the Emergency Food Procurement Office had obtained foreign exchange from the Central Bank to buy from abroad over 20,000 tons of rice and the ECA China Mission had agreed to ship rice for Shanghai directly to this port without re-shipping through other ports.

It is reported that Mr. Yang has resigned his concurrent post as Vice-Minister of Finance because of the pressure of urgent work here.

"The food situation in Shanghai is so serious that I cannot bear to think of going south," he was quoted as saying.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

N.T. Police Officer Slain In Ambush

A Police constable was killed soon after midnight last night in a gun battle near Chung Yuen Ha, in the New Territories.

The Constable, No. 1367 Tsang Hing Lun, was one of a four-man patrol which was ambushed on the Frontier Road between Lin Ma Hang and Ta Ku Ling.

One other constable was slightly wounded but was not detained in hospital.

The Police are continuing enquiries, but up to this morning no arrests had been made.

Arson, Looting Bad In Burma

Madras, May 2.—Arson and looting around Rangoon and Bassein were not so bad even during the Japanese invasion as they are today, according to South Indian refugees arriving from Rangoon on Sunday.

More than 2,000 have arrived from strikes.

One Indian businessman fleeing from Rangoon told the Associated Press, "Burmese Communists are confused. One section is co-operating with the government and another joining the Karens."—Associated Press.

You Can Use Whichever Term You Like

London, May 2.—The Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, said in a Parliamentary reply today that there was no agreement to adopt or exclude the use of any of the terms "Commonwealth," "British Commonwealth" or "Empire."

"Terminology, if it is to be useful, keeps step with development without becoming rigid and doctrinaire," he said.

"All constitutional developments in the Commonwealth, the British Commonwealth and the Empire—and I use the three terms deliberately—have been the subject of consultation between His Majesty's Governments and there has been no agreement to adopt or exclude the use of any one of these terms nor any decision in the United Kingdom to do so."

Mr. Walter Fletcher, Conservative, had asked what the Government had done to secure the agreement of Governments in other parts of the British Commonwealth and Empire to

the progressive substitution of official usage of the term "Commonwealth" for the term "Empire."

How far was it the British Government's intention to put an end to the official use of the expression "British Empire", he asked.

Mr. Fletcher further asked if it was appreciated that the words "British Empire" were held in high respect by many throughout the Empire. Would the Prime Minister see that by daily use they were "not pushed out of the picture?"

Mr. Attlee replied, "Opinions differ in different parts of the Commonwealth and Empire and it is better to allow people to use what they like best."—Reuter.

EDITORIAL

Thorny Franchise Problems

THE most obvious necessity, and also the greatest difficulty associated with the proposal to reconstitute the Legislative Council is to find a practical form of franchise. This was the toughest problem confronting those who had anything to do with formulating the Municipal Council scheme and it is going to be no less tricky when applying popular representation to the legislature. Nevertheless, until this has been sensibly and satisfactorily worked out the notice of motion which Mr. Landale presented last week is but a mooted reform divorced from realities. Several questions pose themselves. How shall the franchise be applied? What is to be the total number of Unofficial members? To what extent can they be made representative of all local interests? What proportion of them shall be elected? The important thing which, as far as possible should be avoided, is communal grouping, which tends to narrow interests. And it is essential that no one group, more especially if they are communal in appearance, should be able to dominate the Council which, it is now suggested, shall carry an Unofficial majority. Yet it is difficult to see precisely how the communal influence in establishing a fully representative legislature is to be avoided. The Eurasians, Indians, Portuguese and Chinese naturally feel they should have a direct voice on the Legislative Council, and it could be argued that the presence of these racial spokesmen would provide for the widest possible representation. Then comes the question of what proportion (if any) of the Unofficials should be nominated and what proportion elected. Because the clamour today is for popular representation there is some justification for submitting that all of the Unofficials should be elected. But voting on purely communal lines cannot strictly be

regarded as a popular poll, and preservation of the conception of community representation plus popular election might be better achieved by the Governor nominating five Unofficials (a Portuguese, an Indian, a Eurasian, a European and a Chinese) while all who are enfranchised would vote for the remaining candidates (possibly an equal number of Europeans and Chinese). When the subject of enfranchisement is considered, clearly the fundamental issue is basic qualifications. British nationality must be one condition, a minimum age limit another, literacy a third, and residence in the Colony possibly a fourth. And because so much emphasis has been placed on the old slogan, "no taxation without representation," (which could be said to imply that the right to be popularly represented applies to those who pay taxation) there is a temptation to suggest that the payment of direct taxation should be an additional qualification for the electoral roll. It is of first importance that all who exercise the vote shall be wholly capable of appreciating its importance and the individual and the community, and it is recognition of this which makes it imperative that voters shall be fully qualified to wield their electoral power. There are other problems which, presumably, the sponsors of this latest constitutional reform will endeavour to solve when they produce their blueprint. One is the form of voting: shall it be the "straight" vote, proportional representation, the Australian version of the preference vote, or the accumulative vote? Shall there be wards or constituencies, or shall the candidates go into the one hat and voted for by entire electorate irrespective of districts? These are points which must be dealt with before reformation of the Legislative Council can be anything more than a notice of motion.

WORLD NEWS IN PICTURES



BETTE EMOTES—Bette Davis, screen and radio star, seen in a candid study made during a rehearsal for a broadcast in New York. She was heard later in Arch Oboler's "The Word."



BEARDLESS LINCOLN—Henry Gulick, five, embraces an 1860 bust of beardless Abraham Lincoln by C. H. Volk, brother-in-law of Stephen A. Douglas, at the Antiques Fair in New York.



SHE WRITES BACKWARDS—Georgia De Michele, 10, of Waterbury, Connecticut, can write upside down and backwards, but only with her left hand. She didn't learn it, but says she discovered her skill accidentally while scribbling.



HOUSEHOLD PET?—Matt Baird of the Ruby Star Ranch, southwest of Tucson, raises purebred Brahman cows and treats them as household pets. The Brahman can resist hot weather and insects, and is becoming popular beefsteak.



WINDSWEPT PALMS—This London model features a cool navy and white resort dress distinguished by an unusual neckline with softly rolled collar.



SAVES STEPS AND TIME—Jimmie Sutherland, a 15-year-old high school student, checks his milking machine on a neighbour's farm in Windsor, Missouri. With remarkable electrical ingenuity, he has developed a milking technique which eliminates 176 miles of walking and 87 work days per year.



ON THE HOUSE—When the basketball season started in San Francisco, James Denny, right, promised his schoolchildren customers a free cone if their team won the championship. The result was that Denny gave away 2,000 cones.



TEARFUL TOT—Gail West isn't happy about arriving in New York by plane from Trinidad to visit relatives. She wants to get back home with dad, a U.S. Navy man.



FINE FEATHERED FRIEND—Ruth Flasa is removing an unexpected guest from a packing case in Chicago. To qualify in a contest in which entrants had to submit a wishbone, Mrs. Joseph M. Smith of Dayton, Ohio, sent hers enclosed in the chicken. At the contest's headquarters, Miss Flasa seems as startled as the chicken.



SNAKE GOES TO WORK—Rudolf Rebernigg takes a tram to a Vienna theatre with his 10-foot python, which appears with Marikka Roekk in the operetta "Ah, Nihette."



ROME ZOO NEWCOMER—A baby elephant gets a drink of milk from Dr. Emmano Brenzini, veterinarian, shortly after being born at the Rome zoo. A female, she weighed 224.4 lbs. and is believed to be the first elephant born in Europe in 10 years.

JOAN BLONDELL,
glamorous star says,
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the perfect pink."



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Jane WYMAN wins The Academy Award, 1948, for her performance in this picture.

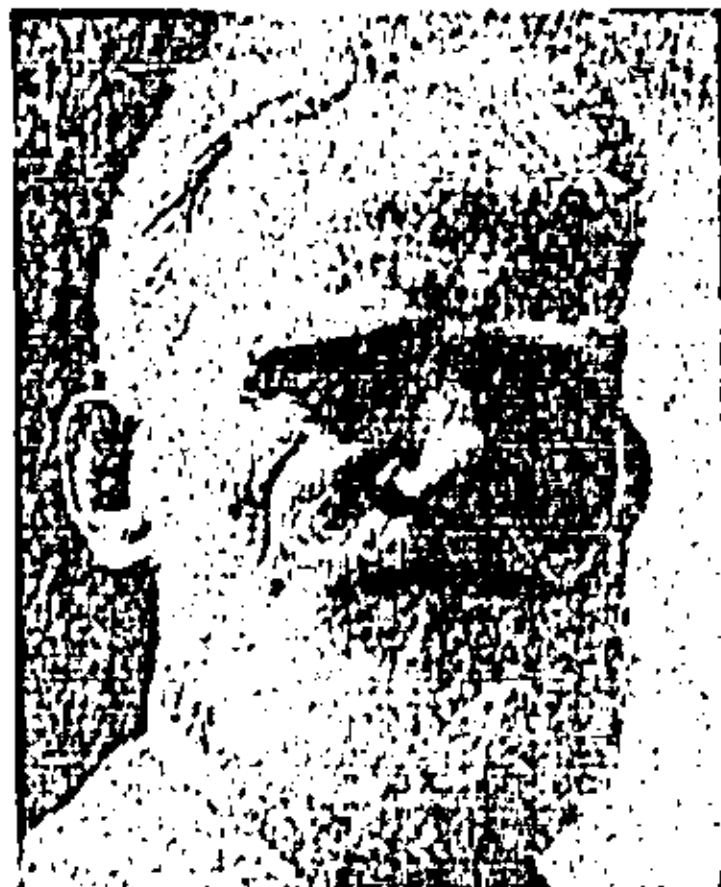
TO-MORROW

Valeria HOBSON in

"THE SMALL VOICE"

THE SOUTHERN IRISH
IN BRITAIN HAVE NOW
BECOME ALIENS

by John Prebble

BERNARD SHAW
Playwright, born Dublin

A GREAT day for Ireland it was on April 18, for sure. On the 33rd anniversary of the Easter rising when 2,000 Irishmen made a bloody attempt to set up the First Republic of Ireland, that republic was established by law in the Dail.

Yet, if I were Southern Irish and resident in Britain, I would be tempering my jubilation with hard thought. I would be asking myself whether I was now animal, vegetable, or mineral.

For what does the Republic of Ireland Bill make the mill on odd Southern Irish in Britain? Irish? British? Both, or neither?

No agreement

Let us confess frankly that there is no unanimous answer. In Parliament, where the nation's statutes are made, there appears to be no agreement on this point with members of the legal profession.

Yet the position as it is most intimately and perhaps gravely affects the future of Private Kelly and Police Constable Kelly, of Doctor Kelly, and Mr Justice Kelly, of the Kellys of the Civil Service, the local councils, the shops, the factories, and the offices.

As the argument now stands, they are now aliens, every one of them.

Which is embarrassing, to say the least, for Messrs. Kelly, who have been enjoying the rights and obligations of British citizenship, for under the law as it stands a foreigner cannot hold an official position in Britain, be a member of the armed forces or vote in a municipal or parliamentary election.

On holiday

Parliament, which, since January 1 last, has had ample opportunity to clarify the situation, went off on holiday leaving one million Irishmen uncertain of what their position was. Those in the Civil Service, in municipal employment and in the Services are technically holding their jobs illegally.

Is it as bad as that? I am afraid it is.

Come back five months. The Government of Eire then announced its intent on repealing the External Relations Act, thus severing the last link with the British Crown. There was also some talk of a Republic of Ireland Bill.

It has been whispered that the Republic Bill was due to become law on New Year's Day, but Irishmen in Britain are said to have sent urgent appeals to Eire asking the Dail to wait until the matter of citizenship in Britain could be determined.

But, said Mr Attlee reassuringly on November 25, "The United Kingdom Government will not regard the enactment of this legislation by Eire as placing Eire in the category of foreign countries, or Eire citizens in the category of foreigners."

Not so simple

You might think that settled things. Unfortunately, however, powerful Mr Attlee may be, he cannot alter international or municipal law by a simple say-so in the House of Commons.

A new nation has come into being by the action of its own elected Assembly. Under international law its subjects are aliens on all soil but its own.

Serjeant A. M. Sullivan, venerable serjeant-at-law, who has given a large part of his professional life to Britain, and who is a proud Southern Irishman, puts it thus—

"We shall become foreign Republicans, legal persons entirely different from the citizens of Eire that we now are. . . . We shall be disqualified from holding or acting in any public office reserved for British subjects, whether in the legislature, the judiciary, the local authorities, or the electorate." United recently the British Government seems to have suffered from a peculiar myopia on this point. Even now its vision is dim. It has believed that Mr Attlee's statement covered the situation.

It is now claimed that when the Premier made his statement last November there was no expectation that the Irish would go and pass this Republic Bill, complicating the issue and making it too Irish.

This point of view is hard to believe. For the British Nationality Act, which Mr Attlee quoted at the time, and which became law on January 1, has a particularly important clause.

For your information it is Part 1, Section 2, Sub-section (1). Sub-sub-sections (a), (b) and (c).

Welcome relief

If you are not following me, do not be upset. Your confusion is matched by that of his Majesty's Government, who must have found their Eastern holiday a welcome relief.

The clause states that "a citizen of Eire, being a person of age and capacity" can make application to the Secretary of State to be registered as a citizen of the United Kingdom and the Colonies.

The application is nothing formal. It can be made at any time within the life of the Irishman, and is nothing more than a letter to Mr Chuter Ede, pointing out that you would like him to think of you as a British citizen as well as a citizen of Eire. Or should it be of the Republic of Ireland?

Bit of the million odd Irish in Britain, fewer than 3,000 have so far made such application.

It may have dawned on you by now that there is something more terrible in all this. It is that although the State of Eire disappeared at a noon party twelve o'clock on the morning of April 18, the Republic of Ireland Bill does not really alter a situation that has been in operation since January 1 in Britain.

Foreign country

On that date the British Nationality Act implied that all citizens of Eire who do not write to Mr Chuter Ede cannot regard themselves as British citizens.

"There is no use," says Serjeant Sullivan, "in the Government refusing to regard the Republic of Ireland as a foreign country. Once it is disconnected from the Crown in foreign relations, it is a foreign country, however unpleasant the consequences."

And, of course, they may be very unpleasant. All this year, it seems, aliens have been serving in British uniform, sitting on the judiciary, sitting in the House of Commons, and the Government has never once admitted that fact, even to itself.

One or two M.P.s, who were born in Southern Ireland, have approached Mr Ede about their own position. They have found him as confused as they.

Pity the poor M.P. If he does not register his constituents are likely to ask what right he has, an alien, to represent them. If he does register, what will his Irish family think of such apparent defection?

Imagine yourself arrested by a policeman (from Southern Ireland), brought before a magistrate (from Southern Ireland), prosecuted by counsel (from Southern Ireland).

Under law (unless they have sent that little letter to Mr Chuter Ede), none of them has any right to interfere with you.

And what of the good soldier Kelly in the Irish Guards, or the RAMC? He may legally be a man who could desert tomorrow without the Army being able to proceed against him.

A blind eye

And Mr Kelly, of the Civil Service. Since all civil servants must be British citizens, has he really had any right to hold his job since January 1949?

To all of these problems, very real and very perplexing, the Government seems to have turned a blind eye, which does it less credit than it did Nelson. It telephoned the War Office, since I thought they must have made some arrangements about the aliens, present or potential, in their ranks. I was told that as far as the War House was concerned this was a Matter for a Higher Authority.

My informant confessed, in parentheses (and a rich bromide), that he was rather interested in the matter since he was Southern Irish himself.

"Not our pigeon"

At the Home Office I gathered that the Republic of Ireland Bill was not bothering them in the least. The British Nationality Act covered everything.

"Then," I said, "all Irishmen who have not registered have,

Crocuses and ice-cold pop herald
Broadway spring

By FREDERICK COOK

ALONG Broadway the time has come when a young man's fancy turns to exactly the same thoughts as he has been thinking all winter. The theatre managers are polishing up the signs saying "Aircooled for your comfort."

The street-corner, roast chestnut-men have switched to ice-cold pop. Crocuses are blooming.

Along Park Avenue the dog shiver without their thick coats. The children have emerged from their snow suits and are beginning to make pests of themselves about the equally circus posters that have speckled all over the town.

VALERIE
As Los Angeles is seeing her

In the cinemas, shirt sleeves are de rigueur again and in the theatres men are loosening their collars.

And the crazy spring hats are all colours. Straws mainly, pretty much like last year's. Decorated with huge red cabbage roses, tulips, nodding snowdrops and filmy pieces of veil that serve no useful purpose at all so far as any man can see beyond enravelling the revver behind. As Miss West says, all the world loves a lover, and she has to sit behind a couple at a first night.

It is undoubtedly spring—even red, green, yellow, purple and sky blue nylons are in the shops. The old pair and the new pair of new plays goes on. Two have opened up on successive nights, which bring together two men who were the lights of Broadway 27 years ago when the 60 plays were running there.

Competition then was such that you could get tickets to the shows at cut prices, and there was always Texas Guinan's speakeasy if you preferred a little liquid law-breaking to the theatre.

In those days Jed Harris and Herman Shumlin were running their first rich strike, "Broadway"—one of the classic melodramas of all time. Since then they have won world fame as top rank directors.

Now Shumlin is presenting Dalton Trumbo's "The Big Heat" in Town, with Thomas Mitchell. Just across the way is Harris's production of "The Wolf," by novelist Herman Wouk, with Lee Tracy, fine old actor Walter Hampden, and Louise Platt.

Neither play is likely to make theatrical history. The alcoholic action of the "Wolf," much of it in highly

questionable taste, takes place in an undertaker's.

Those who think God, prayer, biblical quotations, and death, are suitable topics for bibulous humour are enjoying it.

It left a nasty taste in my mouth.

The play marks the first assault on Broadway by Dalton Trumbo, one of the Hollywood writers convicted of contempt of Congress for refusing to tell the Un-American Activities Committee whether or not they were Communists (the case is now before the Appeals Court).

If I called Wouk's play a dissertation on ethics it would be strictly accurate, but incomplete to the point of unfairness. It is all about whether a man's loyalty belongs to his country or to an international ideal.

It stings thoughts to life in a country where lately a postcard accusing an official of having a distant cousin once seen with a man suspected of knowing a Communist socially has almost been enough to ruin him.

The play is built around the Canadian spy ring disclosures. Hampden is a professor who sincerely believes atomic secrets belong to all and who gets involved in espionage trouble.

"Hamlet" may have won Hollywood awards, but that does not mean British pictures are having any more success at the box office. As a matter of fact they are at lower ebb than ever before. Of 121 Los Angeles district cinemas surveyed, only five were showing British pictures.

Barker, formerly of Park Avenue and Princeton University, is tenth in the line of Tarzana to swing himself into the highest income-tax bracket. The 26th of the Tarzana epic starts the rounds with a guaranteed audience of at least 85 millions—11,000 cinemas are just waiting their turn to show it.

Compare that with British pictures promotion in America.

These Are Ships
That Make News

(BY A SHIPPING CORRESPONDENT)

BIGGEST ship in the world in the future may carry oil and not passengers. Already tankers are being built on stocks in this country which in the past have been reserved for liners.

The keel plates are ready for a 28,000-ton tanker which will be built on the Tyne as soon as a new passenger liner vacates the slipway.

Another giant tanker now building on the Tyne will be launched early next year, and a third 28,000-tonner is on order.

Because of the great increase in shipbuilding costs, it will be years, the experts say, before vessels comparable in size with the Queen Elizabeth and Queen Mary (30,000 tons) are planned again.

The Cronin, largest liner built anywhere in the world since the war, is 34,000 tons.

The 50,000-ton tanker is now regarded as a practical possibility. Before ships of this size can be brought into oil-carrying business, improved facilities will have to be offered in ports in various parts of the world.

A Kingsway, W.C., firm have made 16 letters, 3ft. 6in. high, which will light up across the world.

They are neon tube letters which will spread 28ft. on either side of the new P. and O. luxury liner Himalaya, due to sail on her maiden voyage to Australia in the autumn. The lights, protected from the sea by toughened glass, will announce the ship's name as she passes other vessels at night.

NEW motor collier Murdoch, just launched at Aberdeen, is a ship with a disappearing funnel.

Due to bring coal from the north-east coast to London, the Murdoch has to pass under 15 bridges before arriving at her discharging point.

Masts—they telescope into the holds—as well as funnel disappear as the ship moves up river.

All members of the crew of the 260ft. long collier have their own cabins.

JUST left Southampton, the 19,000-ton Arundel Castle is on her last trip as an emigrant ship to South Africa.

To help Dutch party of more than 200, the Union Castle Line arranged for a special train to run them direct to the liner from Parkstone Quay where they arrived from the Hook.

On her return to this country the Arundel Castle will undergo a complete refit.

MR Churchill's return trip with Dominion troops in the Queen Elizabeth in 1946.

He told thousands of them: "Yesterday I was on the bridge, watching the mountain waves and this ship—which is no pup-cutting through them and mocking their anger."

"I asked myself, why is it the ship beats the waves when they are so many and the ship is one?"

The reason is that the ship has a purpose and the waves have none.

"They just stop around, innumerable, tireless, but ineffective. The ship with the purpose takes us where we want to go. Let us, therefore, have purpose, both in our national and imperial policy, and in our own private lives."

—(London Express Service)

LISA
Sings I'll always be true.

show opened, and not a man among them has ever heard of it. She has also had 400 bouquets (harder to accept), 120 pairs of nylon, 300 boxes of chocolate, a wire-haired terrier pup (who so far has ruined 30 pairs of the nylons), one milk can (returned to sender), a 4ft. alligator (handcuffed to the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals) and scores of handbags and bottles of perfume.

Seen enjoying the sunshine and looking into the arched windows along 57th Street (our Bond Street) during a lunch-time stroll: Miss Harriet Brown (Greta Garbo) in an all blue tailored outfit; Henry Fonda, bare headed bronze in a turtle-necked sweater; John Garfield, Lilli Palmer, Lee Remick (star of "Death of a Salesman"), Helen Hayes, Burgess Meredith.

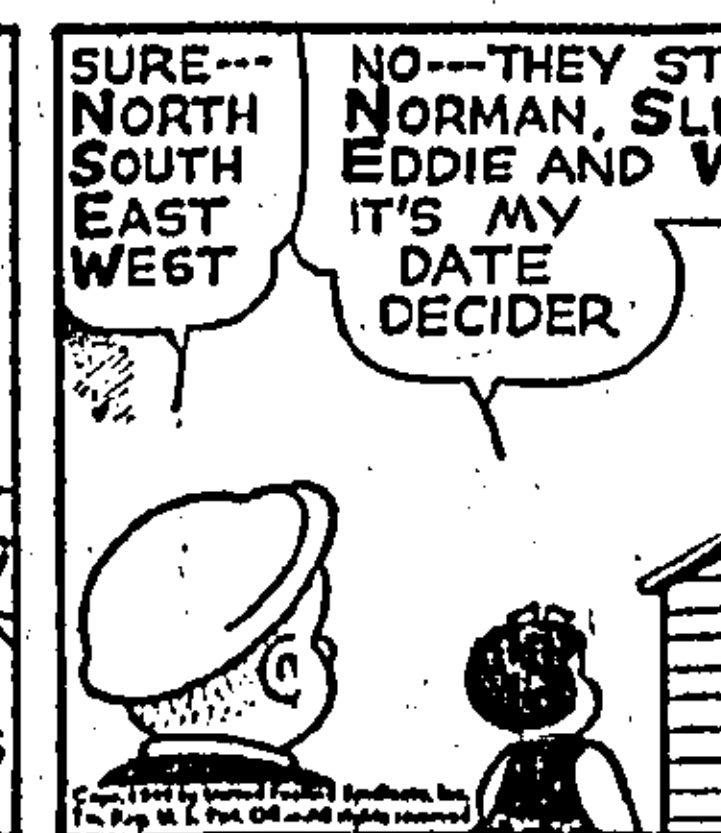
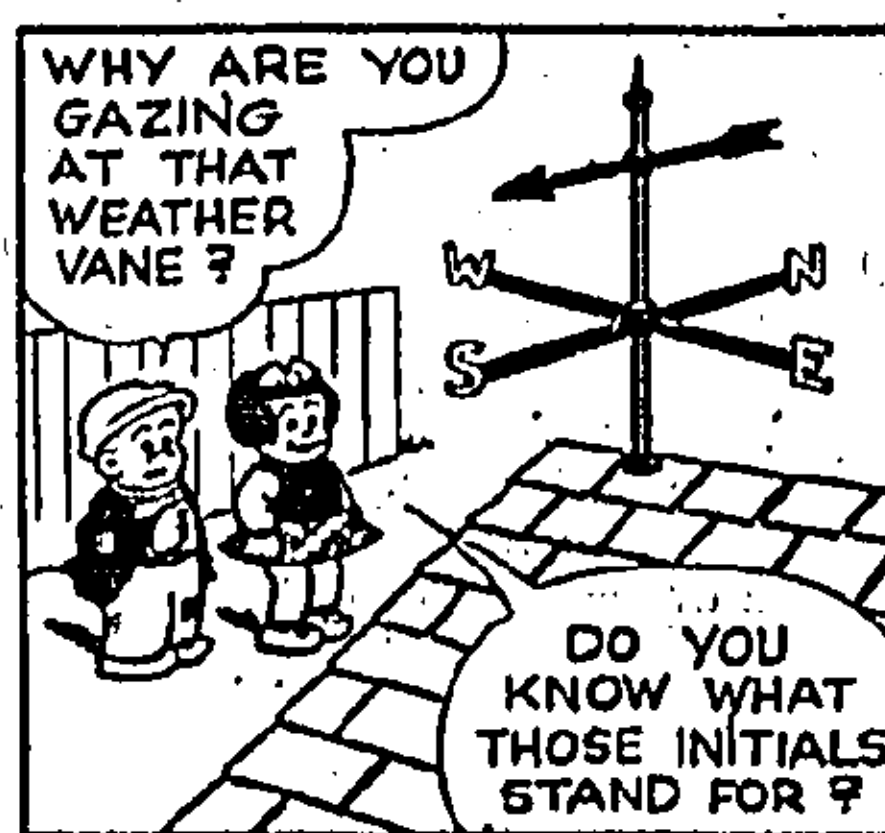
Though it's a far leap from the social register to the tree tops of Hollywood, and the breast beatings of Tarzan, Alexander Crichton Barker—the name now reads in lights Lex Barker—has made it with his greatest ease.

Barker, formerly of Park Avenue and Princeton University, is tenth in the line of Tarzana to swing himself into the highest income-tax bracket. The 26th of the Tarzana epic starts the rounds with a guaranteed audience of at least 85 millions—11,000 cinemas are just waiting their turn to show it.

Compare that with British pictures promotion in America.

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REDS TO TRAIN 40,000 FOR CIVIL SERVICE

Schools Set Up In Peiping

New York, May 2.—Dr Hu Shih said today that the Chinese Communists have established four training schools and universities at Peiping to turn out 40,000 administrators for the newly won Chinese territory. He said that 20,000 of these are expected to take intensive three months training in a special school for "Workers in the South" to follow the armies marching toward Canton and other southern cities.

The noted Chinese educator and former Ambassador to Washington arrived in the United States last week to commence a "study of the world situation—a situation of which China forms just a part."

Council Of Europe Meeting

Delegates Express Optimism

London, May 2.—The French Foreign Minister, M. Robert Schuman and the Italian Foreign Minister, Count Carlos Sforza, were optimistic over the prospects for tomorrow's Council of Europe meeting here when they arrived at Victoria Station tonight aboard the Golden Arrow train from Paris.

Alighting from his pullman into a large crowd of waiting friends and officials, M. Schuman said, "I am glad to be meeting my nine colleagues for the signature of the Charter of Europe. I think it is a very important event for the peace and progress of nations."

M. Schuman told reporters that he did not expect to discuss the Berlin blockade question with the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin. He indicated that the Washington talks on this matter were all that was required at the moment.

MAKING EUROPE

Count Sforza, who travelled in another coach, declared: "Never have I gone on a treaty-making mission with more hope, confidence and optimism. We are really making Europe."

"It would be a very bad business if we were cynical and sceptical, because at this moment we must give everybody the impression of confidence in trying to build up Europe."

M. Rene Massigli, the French Ambassador in London, and the Italian Ambassador, Duke Tomaso Gallarati-Scotti, were at the station to meet their Foreign Ministers when the Golden Arrow arrived.

The wife and daughter of the Italian Ambassador, many other representatives of the London embassies, and British Foreign Office officials, were also there.

A long line of official and diplomatic cars took the Ministers and their parties to their respective embassies where dinner awaited them.—Reuter.

London, May 2.—A British Foreign Office spokesman said tonight that "the question of recognising the Communist administration in China has not yet arisen and is not under consideration at the present time."—Reuter.

In an interview with the United Press, Dr Hu Shih apologized for "not being able to speak fearlessly of world affairs. I have just left the Ivory tower in which I spent the last seven years. I plan to start the study of these affairs again for my own benefit and perhaps for the benefit of my country. As I emerge from the Ivory tower, it saddens me to realise that Japan is the only reasonably stable country in Asia now. Japan is relatively stable, apparently due to special conditions—including her one power occupation. Whether these special conditions will remain in Japan or whether they are desirable remains to be seen."

IN A BAD FIX

Dr Hu Shih added, "The rest of Asia is obviously in a bad fix. China is in the throes of the civil war. India is threatened by Communism. Burma's government has been on the verge of falling for the past several weeks. Siam is often threatened. India is holding her own but not free from internal trouble. Trouble is periodical in Indonesia and the Philippines. I knew the Quezon family well and I was checked by last week's murders. I believe that the ambush was a small scale indication of political ferment in almost all of Asia. Things like this form the potter of world strategy of Communism."

"In economically advanced countries, Communist strategy is to agitate for a revolt of the working classes against Capitalism. In underdeveloped countries of Asia and Africa, the Communists have even a more effective weapon to arouse the Orientals against so-called imperialist powers."—United Press.

Soviets Lift Rationing

Berlin, May 2.—Electricity rationing in the Soviet sector of Berlin is being lifted for the first time since the war. Dr Hans Witten, the "Eastern" Berlin Director of the Electricity Company, announced today that current in the Russian sector would be ration-free during May and June.

"Given reasonable co-operation between all four sectors, electricity could be de-rationed in the Western sectors too," he said. In West Berlin the electricity ration has been seriously reduced since the start of the blockade in June, 1948, at which time the bulk of the Western sector electricity was generated in stations in the Soviet sector.

The electricity production in the Western sectors has since been stepped up.—Reuter.



Homeless Germans Number 10½ Million

Frankfurt, May 2.—Mr Werner Middelmann, secretary-general of the combined refugee administration in the Anglo-American zone, said that 7,000,000 German expellees from Eastern Europe now live in the three Western zones of Germany.

In addition, he said, there are some 3,500,000 expellees in the Russian occupation zone. According to Mr Middelmann, most of the German refugees have lost most of their property and live in "very poor conditions."

The expellees who were sent away from their homes in territory now under direct or indirect Russian control had to leave behind 100,000,000,000 deutschmarks worth of goods, houses and land, he emphasised. A large part of this property was taken by Poland, Czechoslovakia and other countries now behind the "Iron Curtain."

Mr Middelmann, who is also deputy chief of the refugee section of the bizonal economic organization, said the refugee "it is better to lift the living standard of these expellees up to that of the Western German population rather than to face the danger of the German populations' living standard being dragged down to the present state of the expellees."

EUROPEAN BULWARK

In close co-operation with the Western countries, it should therefore be possible to give economic financial help to the 7,000,000 German expellees and thus "change Western Germany from a possible area of influence for Asia into a European bulwark," he said.

The working group set up by the World Council of Churches in Geneva recently to implement aid to the German refugees proved that these ideas were now backed by an international organization. "The problem of these expellees is no longer only a German one but a European one," Mr Middelmann added.

Mr Middelmann added that the 200,000 German refugees who were brought back to Western Germany from Denmark had been spread all over the three Western zones with most going to the French zone. These refugees, Mr Middelmann said, have to be supported by the German government.—United Press.

GOLD, SILVER CACHE FOUND

Augsburg, May 2.—Agents of the United States Army Intelligence have uncovered a treasure cache of gold and silver buried by German Army officers on a parade ground four years ago, it was announced today.

The discovery of the treasure, which is valued at more than £5,000, ended a long search which had been set off by reports that valuable gold and silver dinner services were buried on the grounds of some barracks here shortly before the German surrender.

Using mine detectors, the agents discovered a buried wooden chest filled with plate. It was turned over to the United States Government as enemy property.—Reuter.

Washington, May 2.—The first instrument of ratification of the Atlantic Pact by Canada will be deposited at the State Department tomorrow.—Reuter.

Do Business With Chinese Reds Urges Wallace

Boston, May 2.—Mr Henry Wallace today said the United States should "do business" with the Chinese Communists.

The defeated Presidential candidate, here to address a Progressive Party meeting tonight, said at a press conference that Communist China would be a threat unless "we corrected our errors."

He defined the "errors" as the "Truman-Churchill-Vandenberg approach" to world problems. "If we feel the way to handle the Chinese situation is not to do business with them to isolate them, to contain them, I can see Communist China work out to a disastrous way, a very disastrous way."

Mr Wallace said he personally felt, and had heard many others express the belief, that "we can and should do business with the Chinese Communists."

BUSINESS PROSPECTS

"We are going to be impoverished if we refuse to do business with half of the world," he added.

He said the United States would do business with the Chinese Communists and they would "do business with us unless there is political intervention from ignorant men at the top."

"The Chinese Communists could bring stability to China with our understanding and help."

Mr Wallace said the North Atlantic military pact would lead to war. He told the meeting the Russians "have opened the road to peace in Berlin" and "now we must take it."

"We must build a stronger United Nations, built on the co-operation of the great powers. The great moral equivalent for the pact is the competitive co-operation of Russia and the United States and Britain within the United Nations."—United Press.

POOR WELCOME FOR MR CHIFLEY

Darwin, May 2.—The Australian Prime Minister, Mr Joseph B. Chifley, was welcomed home from London today by customs men who insisted on searching his luggage—the only place in the 10,000-mile flight across Europe and Asia where officials exercised this right.

A member of the Premier's staff said Mr Chifley was "very annoyed."—Reuter.

Surrounded By Tributes



Surrounded by many floral tributes, the body of little Kathy Fiscus who was killed after falling down a disused well, lies in a small blue casket in the chapel of a Alhambra, Calif., mortuary just before the funeral services.—AP Picture.

POCKET CARTOON by OSBERT LANCASTER



London Express Service.

May 14 Is UN Assembly's Target Date

Flushing Meadow, May 2.—The United Nations General Assembly today set May 14 as the tentative date for closing this session and re-opening the question of admitting Israel to membership to the Ad Hoc Political Committee.

A proposal that the Indian complaint against South Africa should be sent to its Ad Hoc Committee for discussion was withdrawn. This item is thus left on the regular Political Committee's agenda.

The vote on Israel was 42 to 12, with three abstentions. By a vote of 29 to 18 with five abstentions, the Assembly questioned to refer the Indonesian question also to the Ad Hoc Political Committee.

After voting on the proposals before it, the Assembly adjourned. Earlier, the Bureau of the Assembly today approved a target date of May 14 for the completion of the present session of the Assembly. It rejected a Russian proposal to transfer the Indian complaint against South Africa from the agenda of the regular Political Committee to the Minor Political Committee. The voting on the target proposal, made by the President of the Assembly, Dr Herbert Evatt, was 14 to two, with one abstention. Russia and Poland voted against.

During the discussion, the Soviet delegate, M. Jacob Malik, said that if the Assembly were to consider all the items on its agenda the nearest date on which it could finish its work would be May 18. His proposal to transfer the Indian complaint to the Minor Political Committee was defeated by six votes to four, with three abstentions.

Dr Evatt appealed to the various Committees to co-operate to meet the target date. The Bureau then adjourned to allow the Assembly to deal with its proposals.—Reuter.

VISITING PARIS

London, May 2.—Mr Don Stephen Senanayake, the Prime Minister of Ceylon, who has been attending the Commonwealth Conference here, left by air for Paris today.

It is understood that Mr Senanayake, after a two-day stay in Paris, will go to Zurich before returning to Ceylon.—Reuter.

India Expected To Reject Kashmir Truce Terms

DANGER OF A DEADLOCK

New Delhi, May 2.—A government spokesman said on Monday that India probably will reject the United Nations "final" truce terms on Kashmir, thus deadlocking the long drawn out negotiations over the princely state.

Rejection of the terms probably would mean the United Nations' Kashmir Commission would have to report the deadlock to the UN Security Council.

The spokesman said India probably will reply to the Commission when Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru returns on May 7. The Commission presented its terms to India and Pakistan on Thursday with a request for reply within seven days.

These forces are controlled by the Azad Kashmir (Free Kashmir) government set up in that area. There are 23,000 men in the Azad Kashmir troops and the spokesman declared, "If India agreed to the withdrawal of the bulk of its forces, we would expose the Kashmir valley to grave danger."

The spokesman added that the valley was endangered so long as Pakistan troops were stationed in the mountain areas.

The spokesman said the Commission wants India to start pulling her troops out of Kashmir without waiting for a decision on the withdrawal and disbandment of 35 battalions on the Pakistan side.

These forces are controlled by the Azad Kashmir (Free Kashmir) government set up in that area. There are 23,000 men in the Azad Kashmir troops and the spokesman declared, "If India agreed to the withdrawal of the bulk of its forces, we would expose the Kashmir valley to grave danger."

The spokesman added that the valley was endangered so long as Pakistan troops were stationed in the mountain areas.

NO FIGHTING

India and Pakistan have agreed to a cease fire in the conflict over possession of the princely state of Kashmir, but have not agreed to truce terms. They agreed to submit to a plebiscite the issue of which dominion shall possess the disputed areas of the state. Kashmir, which has a predominantly Muslim population, has a Hindu Maharajah, Sir Hari Singh, who acceded the state to the Indian Union in 1947.

The United Nations Security Council has assigned Admiral Chester W. Nimitz to supervise the plebiscite.

Commenting on this, the spokesman said "we feel Admiral Nimitz can do little here while it is not certain whether Azad forces will be disbanded and it is decided who will disarm them. The presence of these forces makes his task more difficult if not impossible."—Associated Press.

MAY NOT LEAVE YET

Lake Success, May 2.—Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, United Nations Plebiscite Administrator for Kashmir, said on Monday he had deferred plans to leave for Kashmir because of "uncertainty" over an Indian-Pakistan truce.

Admiral Nimitz had hoped to leave Lake Success before May 1 to set up machinery for the vote to determine whether the

Soldier To Face A Murder Charge

Stuttgart, May 2.—An American Army recruit, Russell Jones, of Fall River, Massachusetts, who was a member of a military police company, and is alleged to have killed three Germans with a carbine early on Sunday morning, is to be charged with murder, officials here announced today.—Reuter.

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